

Som: Recollections of The Civil War.

BY W. H. HULL, TWELFTH PAPER.

The first days of April, 1862, Gen. Johnson began making preparations to fall back from his position on the top of Alleghany mountain. When his intention became generally known, it brought great discouragement to the soldiers and citizens of this section and also to the soldier of the counties west of here. Among the other things of a preparatory nature he promulgated an order requiring all citizens subject to military duty to report at his headquarters on a given day. The order met a general, if not a cheerful response; not perhaps so much on account of its being a military order, the enforcement of which could have been largely evaded, as that the class of persons described did not feel very safe to remain at home in case he should withdraw his army.

Our first days march brought to the town of Monterey in Highland county. As we passed Hevener's store at Hightown, there were quite a number of persons, mostly women and children, assembled on the store porch. They were a sad assemblage. A considerable number of them were shedding tears, and all were looking sad and forlorn. As the 31st. regiment was passing, Gen. Johnson having ridden up and engaged in conversation with the people, the writer heard one lady remark in a very sorrowful tone of voice, "General Johnson, it looks like a great pity that these poor soldiers should have to go away from home to fight." Quick as a flash came the rejoinder, "It looks like a pity but it aint."

At Monterey, the night being cold, the soldiers were sheltered as far as possible, in the barns and outhouses and also in the two churches of the town, and quite a number were lodged in the homes of the families of the town. Here the writer had his first experience with a cartridge box for a pillow. In addition to an all night headache and dreams of pandemonium running riot, he could not have told in the morning which side was the sorest. Many was the time afterwards when we would have been glad of the chance to have slept with our head on a cartridge box. The next morning as we were passing one of the churches we heard the tones of a violin on the inside and on going in our sense of the proprieties were somewhat shocked. Behind the church door a violinist was installed with his violin in hand, and in his happiest mood was turning off bewitching music, while in front, the benches having been cleared away for the purpose, a crowd of soldiers were dancing "hoedowns," "cutting the pigeon wing" and other fantastic figures. As a rule a soldier leaves about everything at home except his appetite, the thing that was almost a continual source of trouble to the Confederate soldier.

At the close of our second days march went into camp near McDowell, on the estate belonging to Robert Stidlington, on Bull Pasture river. The third day brought us to Ramsey's Draft, on the east side of the Shenandoah mountain, where we remained in camp about two weeks. Col. John B. Baldwin was left with his regiment to fortify and hold the top of the mountain. Our next days march brought us to West View in Augusta county, where we remained until the 6th of May. During our encampment at West View we had an election of officers from colonel to corporals. Lt. Col. John S. Hoffman was elected Colonel of the 31st. Va. Capt. Alfred H. Jackson was elected Lt. Colonel and Chenoweth Major. J. O. Arbogast was re-elected Captain of the Greenbank Company (G); Sidney Ruckman 1st Lt., Charles Buckman 2nd Lt. and Elizabeth Wilfang 3rd Lt.

For Good Roads in South

For Good Roads in South

\$400.00 IN PRIZES TO BE GIVEN

The Manufacturers' Record offers, for the encouragement of the movement for improved highways in the South, three money prizes, aggregating four hundred dollars, in a competition for the best three articles suggesting the most effective plan for giving the South a system of public highways suited to its needs. The prizes are:

Two hundred and fifty dollars for the best article.

One hundred dollars for the second best article.

Fifty dollars for the third best article.

Competition is free to everyone who reads this announcement, upon the following conditions: No article must contain less than 3000 words or more than 5000 words. No article must bear the name of its author, but each article must be signed by a nom de plume and enclosed with it must be a sealed envelope bearing the nom de plume on its outside and enclosing the real name and address of its author. The small envelope will not be opened until the winning articles have been selected.

All articles must be addressed to "Editor Good-Roads Competition, Manufacturers' Record, Baltimore Md.," and must be received not later than September 20, 1909. No article received after that date can be considered.

Articles not receiving any of the prizes will be returned to their authors, the Manufacturers' Record reserving the right, however, to publish at its regular space rates to be paid the author any of such articles available for its purpose.

Judgement in the competition will be that of the Manufacturers' Record, and it will turn upon:

Clearness of expression in the articles.

Practical value of suggestions made.

Importance of the facts brought out showing the influence of roads upon material prosperity and social conditions of the South. This competition is for the purpose of showing what has been done in the several fourteen States of the South under the auspices of State, county or minor local government, through co-operation of citizens or by individual effort as indicative of what must be done in road building to advance the social and material interests of the South and with a view to awakening a fuller realization of the need of good roads and of bringing forth suggestions as how to secure them.

Clendennin's fair equestriennes are dismayed by the action of the common council of the capital of Big Sandy district which has passed an ordinance prohibiting women from riding astride through the corporate limits of that town. Clendennin boasts of her many horsewomen who can manage the fiery steed fearlessly and well. However, the old side saddle with its numerous accoutrements was found unavailable for use in the metropolitan town and in almost every instance was sent to the woodshed for the use of infants and the horsewomen boarded their in manlike fashion. Such departure from the customs of the ancients, was too much for the staid and dignified town council which had an ordinance drawn up making it a violation for women to ride astride through the corporate limits of the town. The horsewomen of Clendennin, it is said, are indignant over the action of the council and are demanding a repeal of the ordinance. It is said there is some doubt of the Clendennin officers being able to enforce the measure which was enacted.—Free Press.

Mrs. Myrtle Graham and children, of Jackson, Mississippi, who have been visiting relatives here for sometime, have gone to Charleston to visit relatives.

Mrs. Lillie Stull and three children, of Lexington, Kentucky, are visiting Mrs. Stull's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Waugh.

The New Tariff Law

The Payne Tariff law was signed by the President Thursday evening, and from that hour went into effect. Below is a comparison with the Dingley law.

UPWARD

Fancy soaps, from 15 cents per pound to 50 cents ad valorem.

Oxalic acid, from free to 8 cents per pound.

Plate glass, smaller sizes, slightly Structural steel, punched, from 35 to 45 per cent ad valorem.

Razors, general increase.

Shingles, from 30 to 40 cents per thousand.

Hops, from 12 to 16 cents per pound.

Pineapples, from \$7 to \$8, per thousand.

Lemons, from 1 cent to 1 1-2 per pound.

Cotton, approximately 13 per cent.

Cotton hosiery, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen, increased from 50 to 70 cents per doz. pairs.

Hemp, from \$20 to \$32 per ton.

High priced laces, from 60 per cent to seventy per cent.

Fur clothing, from 35 to 50 per cent.

Fire works, from 20 per cent ad valorem to 31 cents per pound.

Jewelry, graded increase on high priced articles.

Pencil, lead, slightly.

Lithographic prints, etc., most classes increased.

Opium and cocaine, increased 50 cents per ounce.

Cocoa, increased five cents per pound.

DOWNWARD

White lead, from 7-8 to 2 1-2 cents per pound.

Common window glass, 1-8 off a cent per pound.

Fire brick, from 15 to 35 per cent.

Iron ore, from 40 to 15 cents per ton.

Pig iron, from \$4 to \$3.50 per ton.

Scrap iron, from \$4 to \$1 per ton.

Steel rails, from 7-20 to 7-40 of a cent per pound.

Wire nails, from 1-2 to 4-10 of a cent per pound.

Screws, from 4 to 3 cents per pound.

Cash registers, linotypes, typewriters and all steam engines, from 45 to 30 per cent.

Lumber, from \$2.00 \$1.25 per one thousand feet.

Sugar, from 195-1000 to 190-1000 of a cent.

Salt, from 12 to 11 cents per hundred pounds.

Carpets and mats, from 5 cents per square yard and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Wool tops, yarns and clothes, with a cotton warp reduced 5 per cent.

Wood pulp, from 1-12 of a cent pound to free list.

Oil, free and without any countervailing duty.

Print paper, from \$6 to \$3.75 per ton.

Coal (bituminous) from 67 to 45 cents per ton.

Hides, from 15 per cent and valorem to free list.

Dressed leather, from 20 to 10 per cent.

Calf Skins, etc., from 20 to 15 per cent.

Boots and shoes, from 25 to 10 per cent.

Works of art, more than twenty years of age, from 20 per cent to free list.

UNCHANGED

China ware; cotton and cotton cloths with few exceptions; wool and woollens except tops; yarns and one grade of cheap dress goods; bottles, vials and decanters; crown glass; cheap laces; watches and clocks; stockings; worth more than \$2 per dozen; some grades of lithographic prints; nickel; manufactures of nickel, aluminum, bronze, pewter, platinum, etc.; tobacco; live animals; agricultural products; most fruits and nuts; fish; collars and cuffs; lace curtains; hats and bonnets; buttons and gloves.

Mrs. J. H. Patterson and daughter, Mrs. F. H. Kincaid, will go to North Carolina this week.

Prefers Democracy to Dishonesty

A prominent Republican of Pocahontas county, in a letter to the Fayette Tribune, in reference to a change in the Republican State Committee, says: "I am heartily of the belief that our senators and leaders should keep their promises as to the reorganization of the state committee. Our people are better made in the committee, but not some material changes for the better made in the committee. Pocahontas will drop back to where she was for nearly 20 years—democratic. The majority of our people believe in honest politics, the same as they believe in honest business methods."

Business College

We wish to call our reader's attention to the superior advantages of the Capital City Commercial College Charleston, W. Va. If young people expect to prepare themselves for business and to do it thoroughly, in the shortest time and at the least cost, send once for catalog of this college. We make arrangements to enroll in fall session Sept. 1, 1909.

Positions are secured all graduates and the demand for them exceeds the supply. The business world is crying out for young men and women to come and help in the work of the world. Charleston, the capital is a clean, modern city and you can send your sons and daughters there with perfect safety. Steady employment and good pay is yours if you will qualify yourself for it at the Capital City Commercial College, Charleston, W. Va. Send for our handsome free catalog.

An Intelligent Fish

Charles G. Riley of Fayette County, Pa., has trained a fish, which is to have part in a public exhibition. It took seven years for the trainer to teach his finny pupil his tricks. It was one of the duties of Mr. Riley to remove this fish every Saturday from the fountain in the park to clean out the basin. In a short while, when the water began to get low, the fish would come to his keeper and allow himself to be handled. He was given the name of Abe Ruef, and taught to answer at the call of a whistle and also to his name. His next feat was to take worms from his keeper's hands. He then developed the trick of jumping out of the tank into his trainer's hands. Mr. Riley took him to his own home, built a special tank for him and taught him to go over and under a stick, to go through two or three hoops, to swim backwards to come to the surface and kiss his master, and to swim under and jump over a bridge at his command. Abe is now learning to ring a bell by pulling a string. When he shall have gotten expert at this feat, he is to go on the stage. The fish measures thirteen inches long and is a splendid specimen to behold.—Ex.

Clarence Knight is moving to Clarksburg this week.

Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.

Schedule subject to change without notice

From Roanokeville, Limited for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis and West and Southwest—

8:13 a. m. and 11:30 p. m.

Local for Huntington and intermediate western points, daily, 11:22 a. m.

Express Richmond to Hinton daily except Sunday, 8:13 p. m.

Limited for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Richmond and Norfolk, the East—

7:58 a. m. and 10:25 p. m.

Express for Richmond daily except Sunday—10:45 a. m.

Local for Charlottesville and intermediate points east, daily—

8:23 p. m.

GREENSBURG DIVISION Leave Marlinton 8:05 daily and 4:35 p. m. except Sunday.

Top Alleghany.

Hay making is the order of the day.

Sam Spencer, Kenton, Wilmoth, Berlin, Simmons and Lee Wood-dell from this section were attending the teachers Institute at Marlinton last week.

Revs. Kline and Glick, of Augusta county gave us several good sermons lately.

John W. Phillips was in this section Sunday.

Rev. William L. Wilmoth and Rev. Kline were the guests of J. J. Spencer Saturday.

J. J. Spencer was thrown from his buggy Saturday and received some very painful bruises, but we are glad to say he was not seriously hurt and was able to be at church Sunday.

Charles Wooddell accompanied Rev. Kline to Back Alleghany Saturday.

Charles Spencer's little baby was right sick last week but is about well now—Dr. Hull attending physician.

Markwood Mayers was in this section last week selling fruit trees.

Miss Ivy Moore from Huntersville, is visiting Miss Bessie Freeman this week.

Chas. Spencer tracked up a rattlesnake Saturday evening and killed it. It was a yellow rattler, 3 1/2 feet long. He tracked where it crossed the road in the dirt.

Institute Resolutions.

We the teachers of Pocahontas county in Institute assembled offer the following resolutions:

1. That we have three days of eight hours each in which to take the Uniform Examination.

2. That the age of compulsory attendance be from eight to sixteen.

3. That we favor the county as the unit of taxation.

4. That we favor district supervision, and consolidation of schools where practicable, and high schools with state aid.

5. That our State Normal schools have a two year course for the training of teachers, graduates of which to be given an Elementary Certificate.

6. That the Normal schools be in session thruout the year.

7. That we believe that teachers who have first grade certificates and who continue in the work improving their education and giving the best satisfaction, should upon recommendation of the county superintendent and his board of examiners have their certificates renewed at intervals of five years.

8. That our thanks are due to Dr. Wm. T. Price for his presence and his service in conducting the opening exercises of the Institute.

9. That we appreciate the presence of school officers in our Institute.

10. We as an institute extend our heartfelt sympathy to our co-worker, Mrs. Briscoe, in her late bereavement.

11. That we wish to express our regrets that a much valued member of our Institute, and co-worker Miss Lillie Friel is compelled to be absent on account of the illness of her mother.

12. And further we desire to express our thanks to Dr. Waitman Barbe and Prof. H. C. Robinson for their able instruction, and the great inspiration which they have given to us for our coming year's work.

13. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the West Virginia School Journal, The Educator, The Pocahontas Times and The Marlinton Messenger.

T. A. BRUFFET, Chairman.

J. H. Lantz, Secretary.

George W. Ginger, of Huntersville, was here Saturday, with his little son who is threatened with blood poisoning from a wound on his foot. He and his little brother had raised up a board in the old bridge at Huntersville and were catching fish. He had caught a fish and in the excitement of getting it out let the heavy plank fall on his foot. He is now getting better.

Delinquent Tax 1908.

State Tax Personal—Edray \$13.54; Huntersville, 3.67; Levels, 3.42; Greenbank, \$27.10.

Real Estate—Edray, \$96.87; Huntersville, 49.50; Levels, 5.37; Greenbank, \$260.93.

County Levy Personal—Edray, \$45.31; Huntersville, \$18.12; Levels, \$15.82; Greenbank, \$132.80.

Real Estate—Edray, \$461.04; Huntersville, \$237.47; Levels, \$25.62; Greenbank, \$1257.36.

District Road Personal—Edray, \$30.10; Huntersville \$10.60; Levels, \$10.21; Greenbank, \$89.43.

Real Estate—Edray, \$119.77; Huntersville, \$98.95; Levels, \$19.67; Greenbank, \$498.63.

District Teachers Personal—Edray, \$46.66; Huntersville, \$18.84; Levels, \$16.43; Greenbank, \$88.76.

Real Estate—Edray, \$439.00; Huntersville, \$247.39; Levels, \$26.46; Greenbank, \$837.00.

District Building Fund Personal—Edray, \$37.13; Huntersville, 9.43; Levels, 10.09; Greenbank, 77.63.

Real Estate—Edray, 269.64; Huntersville, 123.70; Levels, 15.78; Greenbank, 731.03.

Greenbank Special Levy, \$117.51

Confederate Reunion.

A Confederate Reunion for Pendleton and surrounding counties will be held at Thorn Springs, three miles south of Franklin, one of the most historic spots in the whole state, on Wednesday September 1, under the auspices of the Pendleton County Reunion Association.

Among the speakers of the occasion will be Captain R. E. Lee, Jr., a grandson of General Robert E. Lee, and Colonel John T. McGraw, of Grafton.

A chorus of daughters and granddaughters of Confederate veterans will render Southern Songs. There will be three brass bands to furnish music.

Each veteran present will be presented a handsome souvenir badge, and the oldest veteran present will be presented a large framed picture of the last meeting between Lee and Jackson.

The people of Pendleton county will bring well filled baskets, and all visitors and strangers will be cared for.

A cordial invitation by Pendleton county to the citizens of the surrounding counties, and a pressing and special invitation to all Confederate Veterans, everywhere

H. M. CALHOUN, Sect'y Com't on Arrangements.

A congressional boon is being launched by Grant P. Hall the Republican Reform Leader of Charleston. Almost every year somebody goes out after Gaines' scalp in the Republican convention and comes out second best, but Hall will be about the hardest proposition Gaines has ever come across in his own party. He is a tireless worker, a past master in the game of politics, and has systematically opposed the machine element of the Republican party. Heretofore the machine has been about all there is to that party when the distribution of office and favor was concerned, but a better day is hoped for. Hall bases hope upon the fact that not a little dissatisfaction is felt in the coal producing counties of the State over his action before the Ways and Means Committee, and in the Eastern portion of the district he is never seen except during campaign speaking time.

The Edray District Sunday School Convention will convene at Edray, August 21, 1909. There will be two sessions, held, one in the forenoon from 10 to 12, and one in the afternoon from 1 to 3. Dinner on the ground. Each school in the district is entitled to send two delegates and as many as will may come. We hope to have a good representation from every Sunday School in the district. An interesting programme has been arranged.

S. B. MOORE, Pres. L. L. MOORE, Sec'y.

MUDDY ROADS ARE EXPENSIVE

General Co-Operation Among Farmers Needed to Secure Results Beneficial to All.

One thing needed in the country is more general co-operation among farmers to accomplish results which cannot be done single-handed. Every farmer in the country would approve of good roads, especially at this season of the year, when there is no bottom in some localities. But comparatively few farmers are willing to dig down in their pockets and pull up the necessary cash with which to pay for these good roads. There is a unanimous howl for hard roads, but no funds are available with which to build them. Owners in the big cities have to pay for the pavement in front of their properties, even though they have no vehicles of any sort to wear them out. Farmers, of course, are not willing to stand a similar expense, but it does seem that some system of local taxation could be devised that would be fair and just to all. Cost of material is not great, but hauling and putting it down properly is the sticker. The cost of transportation has been figured out as follows:

By sea, freights, one-tenth of one cent per ton per mile.

By railroads, one cent per ton per mile.

By good roads, seven cents per ton per mile.

By ordinary country roads, 25 cents per ton per mile.

Ninety per cent of every load by steamship, railroad or express must be carried by wagon or truck over a highway. It costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more than those of Europe to market an equal tonnage of farm products.

HOME-MADE WIRE STRETCHER.

Found to Be Cheaper and More Powerful Than the Factory-Made Device.

The writer some time ago was compelled to fence a 40-acre farm. He was in McDonald county, Missouri, and as this county has no stock laws a factory stretcher could not be secured without driving to Neosho, Mo., a distance of 20 miles.

A home-made device was finally constructed as shown in the sketch. A clamp was made as shown at D with two pieces of 2 by 4 inch studding, 43 inches long. The six-foot lever, C, was also made of 2 by 4-inch lumber.

The trace chains were fastened to the level and clamp with clevises; the two stay chains were also fastened to the lever with clevises, as shown at A. When using the device the clamp was fastened close up to a post by bolting some over the wire, the lever was then made fast to the next post with the trace chain, as shown on left-hand side of cut, by working the lever back and forward, and placing the hooks of the stay chains in the links of the trace chain, B, the wire was soon made tight.

The device was found to be more powerful than the factory stretcher, and if anything quicker, and when we finally secured a stretcher from Neosho it was set to one side and our home-made device used instead.

As the entire outfit was secured on the farm the cost of the same was the time it took to make it, about two hours, the six half-inch bolts for the clamp were taken out of the hay rack.

J. E. BRIDGEMAN, Lamar, Mo.

Sensible Road Management.

The greatest expense connected with good roads is in letting that which has been made good go back to bad for want of a little attention at the right time, says the Missouri Valley Farmer. To build a dirt grade, then leave it entirely alone until it requires entire rebuilding to make it a good road, is the costly part of road expense. No man would think of letting his own business go to ruin by such default, but it is common in road management.

There is one tool which can be used frequently at small cost, that will not only repair every damage done by heavy rains but will make the grade a little more perfect by every use. It is the road drag. By plowing at the side of the grade, when dirt gets washed down, it may all be put back on the grade, just where it is needed to keep travel out of the mire. With all the sod out of the way, a very good job of grading may be done by plow and road drag. A well-constructed drag will move a wonderful lot of dirt from side to center.

Killing Weeds.

Killing weeds by spraying: To make the spraying solution, says the Farm Journal, empty a hundred-pound sack of sulphate of iron into a fifty-gallon barrel; fill to the chime with water and stir with a hoe for a few minutes until dissolved. Strain through several thicknesses of cheesecloth tacked over mangle of the spraying machine. Apply with a powerful spraying machine, producing a real mist free from drops. Use about 50 gallons to the acre, and spray on a bright, warm day, or on a dark, damp day; it does not matter so long as rain does not come within 12 or 20 hours. This spray will kill many small weeds, and will kill wild sunflower and other weeds.

S. B. MOORE, Pres. L. L. MOORE, Sec'y.

A Wire Stretcher.

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